

MODERN WHISTLES.

MANY BLOWN BY COMPRESSED AIR NOW USED.

They Are in Great Demand on Vehicles and Boats Driven by Other Than Steam Power.

"In some localities," said the representative of a whistle manufacturer, "they now use on surface cars, in place of the gong, air whistles blown by compressed air pumped into a tank carried on the car. The whistles used on the cars of the subway and elevated roads in this city are air whistles, blown by compressed air in this manner."

"The air whistle is similar in design and appearance to the steam whistle, but different in some details of its construction and in the adjustment of its parts, to adapt it to the use of air instead of steam."

"On many power boats, not driven by steam, there are now used air whistles. These whistles are blown by compressed air from a tank kept filled by a pump operated with power from that supplied for driving the boat, or by the boat's machinery. But we supply also nowadays independent air whistle equipments, consisting of tank, whistle, pump and gauge, the pump of which can be operated by hand; and such outfits are not costly."

"We are now selling air whistles for automobiles."

"Steam whistles are now made of various kinds, and they are made, of course, in many sizes, and they are made also in various proportionate dimensions, to adapt them economically to the various uses for which the whistles are designed. Speaking of steam whistles in general, you want, to carry sound a distance, a whistle with a bell proportionately long to its diameter; while for nearby warning not only will a small whistle do, but a whistle with a bell proportionately short."

"So for a big steamship, requiring a whistle that can be heard miles away, you want not only a whistle of large diameter, but one with a proportionately long bell, blown with plenty of pressure; while, for instance, for a steam fire engine running in city streets, a small whistle with a proportionately short bell, a whistle that can be heard a few blocks away, will serve."

"We make now not only plain whistles, but chime whistles, mockingbird whistles, organ whistles and sirens. A plain whistle will do for the great steamship, and plain whistles, big and little, are sold for use everywhere. But we sell now great number of chime whistles for various uses."

"The chime whistle has within its bell not a single chamber, but three chambers, the blended tones of which produce not the old-time screech, but a sound far more musical. Chime whistles are now extensively used on locomotives, with results far less disturbing to the communities through which the railroads run than were the sounds of the locomotive whistles once commonly used. Chime whistles cost more than plain whistles, but the use of them is generally spreading."

"The mockingbird whistle is one that is made by an arrangement of its valves to produce not a single, but a varying note."

"The organ whistle is made with an opening in the bell like that in the side of a church organ pipe, giving to the whistle a somewhat organlike effect. A great organ whistle might be set up on a factory in a village for a fire alarm; a sonorous whistle that could be heard for three, four, five miles, throughout the surrounding country."

"There are people, I know, who don't like the siren whistle, but it has its uses and its advantages. A siren gives a boat individuality, and we can identify any boat carrying one by the sound of its whistle."

"But are not all sirens alike in sound? No, not even in the same sizes. You know you can build a dozen locomotives from the same patterns and the same stock of materials and no two will steam and run exactly alike. There will be difference enough between them so that they can be distinguished, at least by those familiar with their sounds, when the whistles are in use."

"So you see that, quite apart from the novelty of the introduction and the present widespread use of whistles, blown by compressed air, there has been all sorts of whistles, in steam-blown as well as in air whistles, a progress quite in keeping with the times."

Had She Picked Hubby's Pocket?
Two sprucely dressed, prim old ladies were having the usual struggle on the California street car over who should pay the fare. The successful competitor drew what she supposed was a two-bit piece from her purse and handed it to the conductor with the remark:

"Take two out of that."
The conductor was polite, but he turned red and finally stammered:

"But, madam, that is only good for one."

"Good for one? What do you mean? What is it?"

"It's a beer check, madam"—San Francisco Chronicle.

Send or Car?
An American who has just returned from a European tour tells of attending a concert given by Sigfried Wagner's orchestra in the Nice casino. Next to him sat a motherly woman from a western state, the wife of a very rich oilman. The old lady was chatting with a Russian countess, who asked:

"Don't you think that Damrosch is the best conductor in your country?"

"Well, yes," was the able reply, "I don't think we ever rode on his car."

The Florsheim SHOE

Shoe Variations

in style, shape, fit and make are numerous.



All dealers talk of the maker, but the individuality of The "FLORSHEIM" Shoe, with its foot form shape, best materials and perfect comfort-giving qualities, always appeals to you.

"The FLORSHEIM" Shoe is made after \$10.00 and \$12.00 patterns and sell at half the price.

When you think of shoes remember the "FLORSHEIM" is our Leader.

Poffenbarger & Edwards

AUCTIONEER

When planning for a Public Sale why not employ the Auctioneer who has the record of making the best and largest sales in this and adjoining counties, who is a stock dealer and knows the value of stock when put up at Auction. He is also a member of the State Auctioneer's Association and has License.

REASONABLE TERMS.

C. F. BEARD,

R. F. D. No. 1, Butler, Mo.

Telephone on Butler and Spruce line.

CABLE & GROVES,

— DEALERS IN —

Groceries and Hardware.

Wishing all our friends and customers a prosperous year. We wish to announce that we have been very well pleased with our trade in the past months.

Our customers are our best advertisement. If you have been pleased with our way of doing business, tell your friends and neighbors, as this would be a very good time for them to begin trading with us.

We always pay top prices for all kinds of produce

CASH OR TRADE

and meet all competition on prices.

Call on us and get our prices and be convinced that we are always right.

CABLE & GROVES.

Phone 13.

BUTLER, MO.

People's Elevator Co.

WANTS YOUR

CORN

And will give you the highest market price in cash for all you will bring.

BRACKETT FLAYS DEPEW

Resolution Calling for the Senator's Resignation Considered by the New York Assembly.

BELIEVES ACTION DEMANDED BY PUBLIC

The Saratoga Statesman Declared that There was a Lack of Public Confidence in Senator Depew Since the Disclosure of the Insurance Investigation and that He Had No Conception of Public Duty.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The resolution requesting the resignation of Senator Depew was the special order of business in the senate Tuesday morning.

Senator Brackett declared in opening the debate that he had introduced the resolution in obedience to what he believed to be "the solemn demand of the right-thinking people of the state." He denied that he had the slightest wish to humiliate Senator Depew "more than was necessarily implied in any possible resolution of the kind."

He asserted that there was a lack of confidence in the senator named which had been caused by recent disclosures. He denied the assertion that it was not within the province of the senate to pass a resolution on a subject in reference to which it had no authority to enforce action and cited resolutions adopted on the Venezuelan situation and the coal strike several years ago.

"I want to say to you and to the people of the state," continued Senator Brackett, "that until a more righteous conception of public duty shall prevail, we are without hope for the future; that until the great virile manhood of the state shall stand to the proposition that he who offends in the performance of his public duty must suffer the punishment for his offense, we can expect little of respect for law, little of regard for public honor and virtue, and have taken the first long steps toward condoning crimes of whatever kind."

Senator Brackett declared that although he had voted for Senator Depew he had been opposed to his re-election to the senate because he had believed him unfit for the office and represented unwholesome forces. Any senator present, he said, ought to blush for shame at the representation of his state in the United States senate by either of the present senators. He disclaimed the slightest responsibility for Senator Platt's re-election and said he would support any other senator's resolution requesting him to resign.

Senator Brackett insisted that no service performed by Senator Depew for the Equitable Life Assurance society during the 20 years of his \$20,000 "retainer" had been other than what he owed as a director of the society. The claim that this enormous sum was paid for legal services excited only laughter and contempt.

"If there is here on the floor any timid soul among the majority who thinks that this recital will hurt his party, I want to say to him and to every one of my party associates, to state it kindly, but firmly, that if we do not expose, and rid ourselves of our party, of transactions of that kind there will presently be no party to be injured."

"You turn back in the pages of the history of the body in which he has a seat to find a single thing that he has done worthy of the state. His conception of public duty has been confined to society functions and never risen to the level of even ordinary statesmanship."

Senator Brackett bitterly arraigned Senator Depew as having been knowingly a "prominent figure in and tolerator of a system of loot and public debauchery, perhaps even to the courts themselves; which tended to undermine the very life of the nation."

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 34 to 1. The democrats did not vote.

The Nebraska Land Fraud Case.

Omaha, Jan. 16.—When the case of Rev. George G. Ware, charged with conspiracy in the alleged land fraud cases, was called Tuesday morning, Frank Lambert, who was indicted with Ware and who testified for the state Monday again took the stand. His testimony was devoted to details of the expenditures he made in securing entries by old soldiers and leases of their claims to the U. B. I. Land company. Lambert alleged that all these expenses were paid by Ware, the president of the company.

Midshipman Merriwether Resigns.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 16.—Midshipman Minor Merriwether, Jr., has handed in his resignation from the naval academy. It is said that is not likely that it will be accepted, as there are now charges pending against him and for the further reason that he is under sentence of confinement to the academy grounds for one year on account of his connection with the fight in which Midshipman James R. Branch received fatal injuries.

Dr. Harper's Successor.

Columbia, Mo., Jan. 16.—The University of Chicago may come to the University of Missouri for a president to succeed the late William R. Harper. Letters received here from Chicago state that Dr. Richard H. Jesse, president of the University of Missouri, is under consideration by the board of trustees of the Chicago university as Dr. Harper's successor.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Col. Robert G. Lowe owner and publisher of the Galveston News, died Monday after a short illness.

Mr. Bacon Monday succeeded in securing an open door discussion of the Moroccan question by the senate. Commodore William P. McMann, United States navy, retired, died at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., Monday.

Football has been abolished at Harvard, pending a reform in the game that will be acceptable to the board of overseers.

General debate on the Philippine tariff bill was concluded in the house Monday having been in progress daily since January 4.

Albert T. Patrick, under sentence of death at New York for the murder of Millionaire Rice, has been reprieved until March 19.

The Clyde line steamer Cherokee, which recently stranded near Atlantic City, N. J., has been abandoned and will prove a total loss. She was valued at \$500,000.

A heavy wind Monday afternoon blew in the south wall of Bacon's school house, in Clinton county, Ind., killing Della Johnson, 12 years old, and injuring a score of scholars.

Emery Fread, a contractor, was killed Monday at Terre Haute, Ind., by being blown from the roof of a warehouse, which he was repairing. His neck was broken.

Senator Patterson of Colorado has introduced in the senate a bill, having for its object the publication of the names of all contributors to campaign funds in presidential elections.

The first electrical exhibition ever held in Chicago was opened at the Coliseum Monday night by President Roosevelt, who pressed a button in Washington giving the signal for the doors to open.

Long-Lived Missourians.

Mexico, Mo., Jan. 16.—This place has long been noted for the longevity of its citizens. As an illustration three persons died here Monday whose combined ages totaled 233 years. They were Mrs. Martha Adams 70 years old, who came to this county in 1848; David Trimble, 90 years old, and John W. Robinson, 73 years old.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Jan. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 19,000; market steady to strong; native steers \$4.00 to \$5.00; southern steers \$3.00 to \$4.00; southern cows \$2.00 to \$3.00; native cows and heifers \$2.00 to \$3.00; stockers and feeders \$2.25 to \$3.50; bulls \$2.25 to \$3.50; calves \$3.00 to \$4.00; western steers \$3.50 to \$5.00; western cows \$2.25 to \$3.50.

Hogs—Receipts 19,000; market steady; bulk of sales \$5.25 to \$5.35; heavy \$5.30 to \$5.40; packers \$5.25 to \$5.35; pigs and lights \$5.00 to \$5.20.

Sheep—Receipts 10,000; market steady to shade lower; muttons \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs \$5.00 to \$5.50; range wethers \$3.50 to \$4.00; few ewes \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000; market strong; beefs \$3.75 to \$4.25; cows and heifers \$1.50 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders \$2.40 to \$4.50; Texas \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Hogs—Receipts 20,000; market 50 to 100 higher; mixed and butchers \$5.15 to \$5.47; good heavy \$5.30 to \$5.50; rough heavy \$5.30 to \$5.50; light \$5.20 to \$5.40; pigs \$4.50 to \$5.00; bulk of sales \$5.20 to \$5.40.

Sheep—Receipts 10,000; market strong; sheep \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs \$5.10 to \$5.50.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 6,500; market natives lower; Texans higher; beef steers \$3.00 to \$3.50; stockers and feeders \$2.50 to \$3.50; cows and heifers \$2.00 to \$3.00; Texas steers \$3.00 to \$4.00; cows and heifers \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Hogs—Receipts 11,000; market 50 to 100 higher; pigs and lights \$4.70 to \$5.40; packers \$5.00 to \$5.45; butchers and best heavy \$5.20 to \$5.45.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000; market weak; natives \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs \$5.00 to \$5.50; Texas \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Omaha Live Stock.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000; market slow and steady; native steers \$3.75 to \$5.00; cows and heifers \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners \$2.00 to \$2.50; stockers and feeders \$2.50 to \$4.10; calves \$2.50 to \$4.00; bulls and stags \$2.25 to \$3.75.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000; market 5c higher; heavy \$5.30 to \$5.40; mixed \$5.30 to \$5.35; light \$5.25 to \$5.35; pigs \$4.50 to \$5.10; bulk of sales \$5.30 to \$5.35.

Sheep—Receipts 12,500; market 10 to 15c lower; yearlings \$5.50 to \$6.15; wethers \$5.40 to \$5.75; ewes \$5.75 to \$6.40; lambs \$7.00 to \$7.50.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Jan. 16.—Close—Wheat—Steady; May 80 1/2; July 77 1/2; September 74. Cash No. 2 hard \$2.04; No. 3 79 1/2; No. 1 red \$2.05 1/2; No. 2 80 1/2. Corn—Lower; May 49 1/2; July 49 1/2. Cash—No. 2 mixed 39 1/2; No. 2 white 40 1/2; No. 1 39 1/2. Oats—Steady No. 2 white 22; No. 2 mixed 20 1/2.

Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Cash—Wheat—No. 1 red 88 1/2; No. 3 red 87 1/2; No. 2 hard 84 1/2; No. 1 hard 83 1/2; No. 1 northern 82 1/2; No. 2 northern 81 1/2; No. 3 spring 80 1/2. Corn—No. 2 42 1/2; No. 3 42 1/2. Oats—No. 1 31; No. 2 30 1/2.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—Close—Wheat—Futures lower; cash firm; No. 2 red cash elevator 91 1/2; track 90 1/2; May 87 1/2; July 84 1/2; No. 1 hard 86 1/2. Corn—Weaker; No. 2 cash 42; track 41 1/2; May 49 1/2; July 49 1/2. Oats—Lower; No. 1 cash 21 1/2; track 21; May 21 1/2; No. 2 white 22.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Jan. 16.—Eggs—Fresh—10c per doz. Butter—Creamery, Extra, 25; dairy first 23; packing stock 17. Poultry—Springs 10 cents per pound; hens 10c; ducks 10c; young turkeys 14; geese, young 7 1/2c. Potatoes—Per bushel, 50c; sweet, 8c. Fruit—Apples, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; per barrel, \$10.00 to \$12.00; pears \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; grapes and grape fruit per box \$5.00 to \$6.00; oranges \$2.50 to \$3.00; lemons \$2.00 to \$2.50; cranberries \$2.75 to \$3.00 per box. Vegetables—Tomatoes per crate, \$1.00 to \$1.50; onions 40c; cabbage 10c to 15c.

MOROCCAN CONFERENCE

The International Delegates Organized by Electing the Duke of Almodovar as President.

AMBASSADOR WHITE IS WELL PLEASED

After a Short Session the Convention Adjourned Until Wednesday—Story of the Negotiations Which Have Resulted in the Present Meeting and the Issues to be Presented.

Algeciras, Spain, Jan. 16.—The Moroccan conference has opened. The Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish foreign minister, delivered the speech of welcome. It was noticed that the French and British delegates drove to the conference together. Great animation prevailed. The American delegation arrived at the town hall following the Spanish, French, German and British delegations.

Herr von Radowits, chief of the German mission, proposed the Duke of Almodovar as president of the conference and the other countries represented, including the United States, seconded the proposal. The Duke of Almodovar was unanimously elected president and the conference adjourned at 3:55 p. m. until Wednesday.

Ambassador White was most satisfied with the result of the meeting as the Duke of Almodovar emphasized the necessity for the independence of Morocco and the open door in which he was immediately and strongly seconded by the French and German delegations.

On the eve of the Moroccan conference it is well to define the essential issues presented, as these will clearly indicate the general scope of the meeting and the chief danger of the issues involved.

On September 28 last, M. Rouvier for France and Prince Radolin for Germany reached an agreement on the exact programme of the conference. This programme is quite short as it was part of Rouvier's skilful diplomacy to bring the conference within the closest possible limits. The programme agreed upon was as follows:

"The two governments are in accord in proposing to the sultan the following programme:

"1.—Organization, by international accord, of the police, except on the Algerian frontier.

"2.—Surveillance and repression of contraband arms, except along the Algerian frontier.

"3.—Financial reforms, with the creation of a state bank, with the privileges of issuing currency.

"4.—Study of the customs, and new means of raising revenues."

The agreement contains some other minor features, but the foregoing are the essential questions to be presented to the Morocco conference.

France throughout the controversy and up to the opening of the conference has maintained that she had a special or privileged position in Morocco. That is the vital question about to be considered, for the questions of contraband and customs are largely detail. If the special position of France is recognized then the coming conference will turn over to France the organization of the police and military, and the surveillance of contraband. In short all of the questions involved hinge upon the main question as to whether the special position of France is to be clearly recognized by the foregoing agreements Germany has recognized the need of some outside supervision over Morocco. It remains to decide who will exercise this supervision, in which she and all other powers shall take equal part, something like the international administration of Macedonia and Crete. On the other hand, France consistently upholds her special and paramount right, based on geographical position, to safeguard the future of Morocco, acting thus as the virtual trustee for the nations.

The issues before the conference are, therefore, comparatively simple, first, shall France be charged with the necessary reforms for Morocco; and, second, the detailed consideration of these various reforms relating to finances, police, customs and contraband.

Meeting of Publishers' Club.

Iola, Kan., Jan. 16.—At a business meeting of the Kansas Publishers' Club, the advertising association of Kansas, J. L. Bristow, of Salina, was elected president; Tom W. Morgan, Ottawa, vice president, and J. F. Baxter of Topeka, secretary. Leavenworth was chosen as the meeting place of the association for next year. About thirty advertising men, representing Kansas daily papers were present. Following the business meeting, a banquet was tendered the visitors.

Senator Long Gets the Papers.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Attorney General Moody Monday sent to the senate all papers relating to the investigation of rebates granted by the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad to the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. The papers were called for by a resolution introduced by Senator Long.

Rever a Lock Canal.

Washington, Jan. 16.—President Roosevelt is preparing to send to congress a message which will favor a lock canal. He had conferences Monday with several members of the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals including Senators Kittredge, Kane, Dryden, Hopkins and Anthony.